

# Making Tomorrow's World

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## AUSTRALIA'S UNSOLVED PROBLEMS



Canberra, Australia.—Land is the mother and labor the father of all wealth. The saying of the economist explains the real poverty of Australia, which exists despite apparent prosperity and suggests the chief unsolved problems which confront the great island-continent. Land is abundant, but laborers are few. Australia needs men and more men, it requires money and more money. The problem of population presses for solution despite immigration schemes and in face of an unsatisfactory birth-rate. If Australia is to play the part which the commonwealth may play in tomorrow's world, this problem must be speedily solved. There are untold possibilities in the undeveloped resources of Australia, but they wait development because of lack of men and lack of money. The Australian is only just now waking up to the situation.

**Argentina Beating Australia.**  
The Argentine republic, to a degree similar in present and possible production to Australia, has made progress far beyond Australia's growth. In the last 21 years the population of the Argentine republic has increased from 3,954,911 to 7,467,878. The population of Australia, during the same period, increased from 3,151,355 to 4,425,083. The Argentine imports increased from \$100,000,000 to \$230,000,000 and the exports from \$110,000,000 to \$500,000,000. The Australian imports from \$165,000,000 to \$400,000,000. The cultivated land in Argentina was increased from 13,000,000 acres to 57,000,000 acres, in Australia from 5,409,000 acres to 12,000,000 acres. The railway mileage of Argentina was increased from 6,500 to 20,531, in Australia from 13,551 to 18,957, mostly narrow gauge, single track. A. W. Pearce, editor of the Pastoral Review, of Sydney, from which these figures were quoted, said, in comment: "With little more than half the population of Argentina, our imports are \$170,000,000 more and our exports \$100,000,000 less. The cultivated land has increased five times as much in Argentina as in Australia and in railway mileage and accommodation we are being beaten all hollow by our South American competitor."



Parliament House, Melbourne.

It is not merely a question of population in Australia, but of distribution of population so as to get the best results. Australia's city population has increased far out of proportion to its rural population. Even in the districts where there is a fairly large rural population, enormous areas of waste land are to be seen. The desire for more acres is upon the Australian as upon the American. He is a landed prodigal. The size of his farm rather than its productive capacity is with him of first consideration.

**Farming Retarded by Unionism.**  
Another cause operates against the right use of the agricultural resources of Australia—the difficulty of obtaining rural workers and the severity of the trade union regulations as extended to organizations of rural workers. In the United States there is in many states a scarcity of farm laborers, but the organization of unions among them has not succeeded. The situation is different in Australia. Farm laborers are as difficult to ob-

tain and in addition there are the union rules which the farm employer must take into account. The rural workers union insists on an eight-hour day, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with an hour for lunch. For overtime a price and a half must be paid and the rural worker may—and often does—decline to work even at this price. How this affects conditions, particularly at harvest time and during other periods of strenuous agricultural activity, the farmer will readily see. It is one of the reasons for the slow development of Australia's agricultural resources. Because in rural districts, for various reasons, wheat was handled by non-union laborers, the union workers in the cities to which it was shipped for sale, labeled it "black wheat" and refused to unload it. The result was a loss to the farmer, an added reason against agricultural development. The farmer in Australia in the commonwealth's present-day politics plays second fiddle to the city laborer.

**Capital Shy of Australia.**  
Strickland Gillilan, America's charming humorist, said that in England so much was thought of humor that it was spelled with an extra "u." In Australia so much is thought of labor that it is spelled with an extra "a" and a capital "L." The good that labor organizations and labor legislation have brought in Australia has not been unmixt with evil. As population has not largely increased nor been widely distributed, so capital—the money needed for men to make great the commonwealth—has been difficult and, in some cases, impossible to secure. Australian public expenditure, state and federal, has increased far out of proportion to increase in population, whether Liberal or Labor party was in control. Australian officials, asking for new loans or the renewal of old loans, are familiar figures in the London money market. Foreign capital does not seek out Australia for private investment, at least not to the extent or along the lines necessary to Australia's largest and most comprehensive development. Ignorance of real conditions and fear of more antagonistic legislation explain much of this hesitancy upon the part of capital. These are problems that confront Australia, how to deal justly with all men and at the same time obtain population and capital. For usually it is not justice that imported or local capital

casually, without becoming optimistic as to the tomorrow of the commonwealth, however unsettled the sky today. Few lands, perhaps none, are so free from economic slavery, which is as bad as any other kind of slavery, or worse. The population is not as large as it should be, but the number below the broad line is small, almost non-existent. This freedom from economic slavery has not encouraged reverence nor as yet brought gentleness of speech or the high culture and graciousness of other lands and peoples, the boy has not attained the man's estate, but it has given a sense of comradeship and a respect for manhood apart from wealth that unfortunately is lacking in a more ancient and more artificial society. Every man has a chance in Australia and, as far as low and honest wage and aggressive brotherhood can make it so, an equal chance. Because of this and in the long run, the Canberra brick-maker was justified in asserting: "The man who bets on Australia will win."

The Australian, keen as he is upon sports, is equally keen upon politics. And with him, in general, politics is not merely or chiefly an avenue to personal advancement or aggrandizement, but into public good. It is in his British blood to feel that he owes something to the state.

**"Everything for Everybody."**  
In the Melbourne public library, a new and nobly planned building, where books are arranged for the people who need them and not for the scholars who know them, a man in rough laborer's garb sat at a reader's desk. Before him was a pile of volumes he had taken from the shelf nearby; one he was reading carefully, now and again stopping to record a note. They were books on American universities or university administration, one by Tawney, another by President Eliot on "Educational Ideals," a third by President Nicholas Murray Butler. "I have been for some time a labor member of parliament," he said, with the blunt but engaging frankness of the democratic Australian, "and am on a committee on education. I am reading how you are doing things in education in America. We need universities which serve all the people. No, not trade schools, which are different things, but universities. How else can we build up or maintain a great nation? We need wise leaders. I have just read in Thwing's book that the Melbourne university professors get higher salaries than the professors in any other university in the world, \$6,000 a year and a house. I don't object to that. They are worth it. But I wish the University of Melbourne to be a university for all the people, where anybody can learn anything and, at the same time, learn to use it for everybody's good."

Such is the dominant note in Australian life—social, economic, political—that everything shall serve everybody. If that be socialism, says the Australian to the critics, make the most of it!

## EXAMPLE OF T. R.'S NERVE

Prejudiced Individual Eagerly Swallowed Story Concerning Statesman He Disliked.

Just at the entrance of Portland harbor, not far from the tip of Cape Elizabeth, is a dreaded ledge known as Trundys rock. It is carefully buoyed by the government and for the convenience of pilots is identified by marking the buoy with the initials of the ledge's name. My friend, a practical joker of considerable activity, was coming out of Portland one evening on the Gov. Dingley and fell into conversation with a gentleman, whose talk was of politics and whose hatred of Mr. Roosevelt and all his works was revealed as acute and vivid. As the steamer churned on toward the mouth of the bay it occurred to my friend to make use of the situation. Wherefore he said: "Do you know the nerviest thing the colonel did when he was president?" "No," said the interlocutor. "But I'd believe anything. What do you call the nerviest thing he did?" "I think," said the first speaker, "that it took more gall to paint the government's channel buoys with his initials than anything else in his career."

"You don't mean that he did that?" gasped the other. "Go on! He has crest enough, but that's beyond belief!" "Just wait," was all the other said. "We're just turning one of those buoys now. Look at it!" And there, just over the side, was a huge can buoy bristlingly marked in letters several feet high, "T. R."

Speechless with emotion and wrath the gentleman sought his cabin vowing to write a letter to the editor. I wonder if he really did it?—Catch-All, in Lowell Courier-Citizen.

**First Flights.**  
Orville Wright, congratulated at a banquet in Dayton upon a recent legal victory, said:

"Now, our law business ended, we can go to work on the business of developing aeroplanes. For, though the aeroplane has passed its infancy, it will stand improvements here and there."

**A Home-Made Remedy.**  
He—My dear, see that I am not disturbed. I have to write a paper on the abatement of the smoke nuisance. She—That's easy. Stop using cigarettes.

### Saved!

"I refused to be operated on, the morning I heard about Cardui," writes Mrs. Elmer Sickler, of Terre Haute, Ind. "I tried Cardui, and it helped me greatly. Now, I do my own washing and ironing."

### Take CARDUI

#### The Woman's Tonic

Cardui is a mild, tonic remedy, purely vegetable, and acts in a natural manner on the delicate, womanly constitution, building up strength, and toning up the nerves. In the past 50 years, Cardui has helped more than a million women. You are urged to try it, because we are sure that it will do you good. At all drug stores.

**SALT BRANCH**  
A crowd of Marshall high school students enjoyed a picnic at Wilton Springs Friday evening. Mr. Jim Kidd was in the County Seat Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Pence and baby were in Marshall Saturday.

### The Way To Save Money

SAVE money by avoiding binder troubles. Cheap twines cause extra labor through much, trouble and waste, besides delays and breakdowns that are expensive in rush seasons. Avoid them by using reliable twine.

### PLYMOUTH Binder Twine

saves in labor, alone, the difference in price. It is famous for its smooth, even quality. Ties properly. Runs freely to the last of the bale. Prevents delays and extra untying work. For proof, ask the men who use it. The Shield-Wheat tag on the ball guarantees the best in Binder Twine. Shop in and ask about it. We can show you how to save money on your twine.

*The New York Rocket*

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Wright and sisters Miss Laura Hickman, returned home with her brother Thursday to spend several days. Mrs. Theo. Kuintz was shopping in Marshall Saturday.

### COLORADO And the Famous Rockies

Why not try to make this year's vacation more than just a pleasant rest?

Why not get the real rest, and the education that only comes from a complete change of scene?

Why not see the most beautiful mountain region of the world—Colorado?

"How about recreation?"—do you ask? Every sport can be enjoyed there, and the climate assures just the right weather for outdoor sports. To make your vacation a real delight go on one of the fast trains of the Rock Island Lines—direct to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

Convenient schedules—first, modern all-steel equipment—superb dining car service.

Our representatives are travel experts, who will help you plan a wonderful and an economical vacation, give you full information about hotels, camps, boarding places, and look after every detail of your trip.

Write for our illustrated booklets of wonderful Colorado. J. A. Stewart, G. P. A., Rock Island Lines, Topeka, Kans.

Low Fares June 1 to September 30.

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## SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME



Melbourne, Australia.—On the first pages of the morning newspapers in Melbourne—which newspapers follow the conservative British custom of excluding news from first pages—may be seen an advertisement with this opening sentence:

"We will relieve you of the worries of managing your own affairs."

It is not, as might be expected, an advertisement of the policy and practice of an Australian government nor even of the advanced socialistic element in the Labor party. It is the business announcement of a company which acts as trustee, attorney and agent. It does represent, however, the drift of Australian political thought, as shown in vote, party platform and legislative enactment. For Australia is seeking to relieve the individual from the worries of managing his own affairs and turn this management over to the state or commonwealth government. That government, apparently, is regarded best which governs most.

**Paternalism of the State.**  
To enumerate the enterprises in which the government of the commonwealth or of one or more of the Australian states has engaged, would be to supply a long catalogue. Private contract between employer and employee has been abolished as far as it affects a minimum wage. Arbitration of industrial differences has been made compulsory. Collective bargaining by labor has been established by statute. The trades union has been given preference. The right of society as a whole to interfere in private business has been recognized in the fundamental law.

**Engaged in Many Enterprises.**  
In another direction, the right of the state, representing society as a whole, to engage in business of any kind is unquestioned. The railways are nationalized. Excepting a few miles of private lines run to coal mines or factories, all the Australian railways are owned and operated by the state. The same is true of many of the tramcar or street railway systems. The state of New South Wales, for example, owns and operates the

Reaping Oats in Australia.

street car system of Sydney, its chief place. If the state of Missouri owned and operated the street car system of St. Louis or the state of Illinois the street car system of Chicago, the case would be a parallel one. The telegraph and telephone lines are state-owned and state operated. The state lends money to farmers who wish to buy land or stock farms. It builds houses for workmen to purchase on easy terms or rent. It aids miners in prospecting for and developing mineral properties. It gives bounties and subsidies to manufacturers. It operates nurseries which supply trees and shrubs without cost. It owns and operates irrigation works, brick-making plants, abattoirs, meat-freezing works and engages in many other enterprises ordinarily left to the initiative of private interests. The Australian may borrow money from the state to buy a farm and stock it with sheep or cattle, he may ship his produce to the state market over a state railway, have it slaughtered by state butchers, direct its sale by state telegraph, learn the results through a state telephone, as he sits in a state concert hall listening to an organ recital by a state organist. And the end is not yet.

**Low Telegraph and Telephone Rates.**  
As to some enterprises in which the Australian state has engaged there is little of no difference of opinion. The telephone and telegraph service are regarded as properly in the hands of the government. The cheapness of this service, its comprehensiveness and excellence have commended it.

One may send, for a shilling (24 cents), 16 words by telegraph as far as from New York to San Francisco, while for a penny (2 cents) one may talk five minutes through a public telephone from the street corners in the larger cities within the radius of the city, or suburban service. Few would change the telegraph or telephone to private monopoly. Government aid to the settlement of land, to immigration, to the development of the "back blocks" or new country is generally approved by leaders of all parties.

**Railroads Poorly Managed.**  
As to the wisdom of complete nationalization of railways there is considerable dispute, though the opponents of nationalization are apparently in a small minority. There are suggestions that private capital be encouraged by grants of land or other bonuses to build lines of railway in the vast interior of Australia where the states have as yet been unwilling or unable to do so. Another suggestion is made that the state owned railways be, as in India, leased, under suitable restrictions, for operation to private companies. But neither suggestion has any considerable political support. The railway service is crude, its finances are muddled and it has followed in the development of the country, rather than, as in the United States, preceded and brought about this development. The "back blocks" have not as many votes as the suburbs of Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne or the city wards. An apparent improvement is noticeable in the railway service and the general management shows betterment. The politician, through the pressure of an enlightened public opinion, is coming, though slowly, to regard the railway systems as non-political enterprises. The evils of the system have been largely due to hot-house politics.

**Socialism Partially in Force.**  
"Socialists and Anti-Socialists in Australia," said W. M. Hughes, labor member of parliament and former attorney general, "have the most extraordinary ideas of what socialism really is. It is not something to be brought about by act of parliament or by vote. It is a growth just as a boy grows into a man. Socialism will come in Australia but by slow growth. Complete collectivism, when we get that far, will appear the most ordinary, natural and inevitable thing in the world for those who live under it. Many will think it a perfect system and others will object to it, but by all it will be regarded as perfectly natural. Socialism, which, as I understand it, means the substitution of

close to their daily work. They would soon lose their socialistic inclinations." And the liberal prime minister of the commonwealth, Joseph Cook, remarked: "The pictures drawn of socialism would be beautiful if it were not for the black blotches on them. Against that kind of socialism the liberals are united." These expressions of opinion from persons of widely divergent political beliefs show the existence of socialistic sentiment in all parties in Australia. Between them it is merely a question of degree.

It is a curious paradox that the so-called anti-socialists of the liberal party have enacted as much socialistic legislation, laws directly opposed to individualism, as the avowedly socialistic section of the Labor party when in control. Names do not frighten the Australian. He is rather concerned as to results.

**Individual Initiative Lags.**  
And what are the results? Generalization is dangerous. Certain results, however, are apparent. The working day of long hours is passing away. There is less work and more play in Australia than in any other civilized country. Private capital which finds better returns elsewhere does not rush to the island-continent. Individual initiative is not so keen. The average Australian leans against the wall or the fence or the lamp post. In material affairs he leans on the government. The chief end of life to him is not business, but the chief end of business is life. Governments are instituted among men, according to his view, not to preserve order and permit individual effort, but to give high rates of wages and establish holidays. There is much idealism in the growing socialism of Australia but more materialism. It aims at larger leisure and greater pleasure.

**Play First, Then Work.**  
"Will you describe the Australian as developing under your moderate socialism?" I asked a distinguished colonial author. "In what respect does he differ from his conservative British ancestors?"

"I will not do that," was the reply, "but I will tell you a story. An Englishman, discussing Australia, told of a young official in his business house who was efficient and ambitious. This official aspired to be the head of the firm one day and allowed no other idea to engage his thoughts. It chanced that he was sent to Sydney, Australia, to a position of responsibility for his firm. He returned after five years. His outlook on life had entirely changed. As regards work he was as efficient, as quick, as reliable. But his chief ideal now was to enjoy life; the headship of the firm took second place to that. He had acquired the Australian viewpoint."

The story illustrates the Australian's attitude toward work and play—play first. And, under even moderate socialism, the tendency among Australians is to let the government do all the work—we'll go play. He seeks socialism in our time with the hope and fond expectation that it will relieve him from the worry and work of managing his own affairs. The anti-socialists insist that with socialism in full measure attained in Australia, the Australian—commonwealth and citizen—will have no affairs to manage.

(Copyright, 1914, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

**SHARE FARMING IN AUSTRALIA**  
Plan That Seems Worth Copying Is Especially Successful With Big Wheat Crops.

In view of the fact that the estimate of the present season's wheat crop of New South Wales is set down at nearly forty-two million bushels, exceeding last season's record by nearly nine and one-half million bushels, it is proof of the value of the share farming that a considerable number of the wheat farms of New South Wales, and particularly the large ones, are worked on what is known in Australia as the "shares" system.

Under this system a farmer possessing the necessary team and implement arranges with the land owner to crop a certain area for a season or for a number of seasons. The usual form of agreement provides that the land owner shall provide land, seed, two-thirds of the manure, where manure is used, and bags for his share. The farmer does the cultivating and harvesting, using his own plant; provides one-third of the manure, and bags for his share.

Up to a specified yield of the crop the owner and farmer take equal shares; any excess becomes the property of the farmer as a bonus to encourage good and thorough farming. This method of working large areas is invariably a success where the arrangement is drawn up on a truly co-operative basis, and is one of the most satisfactory ways of working large estates. Share farming enables a settler with little money at his disposal to accumulate enough means to buy land of his own.

**Gladstone's Persuasive Power.**  
Stafford house was the Garibaldi headquarters in London during the visit of 1864; and a society pleasantly of the time was a proposal to marry the hero to the old duchess of Sutherland. Sir Mount Stuart Grant Duff tells how some severely practical person objected that this was impossible, because Garibaldi had a wife already. "Oh!" said Abraham Hayward, "we'll put up Gladstone to explain her away."

**The Way of It.**  
"So the man you dined for that money was very angry? Did you manage to placate him?"

"No, I tried to, but he got the strange hold first."